



NEW MEXICO DRUG CONTROL UPDATE

This report reflects significant trends, data, and major issues relating to drugs in the State of New Mexico.

New Mexico At-a-Glance:

- In 2009-2010, New Mexico was one of the top ten states for rates of drug-use in several categories, including: past-month illicit drug use among persons age 12-17; past-month marijuana use among persons age 12-17; past-year non-medical use of pain relievers among persons age 12-17; and illicit drug dependence among persons age 12-17.

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) 2009-2010.

- In 2009, the drug-induced death rate in New Mexico was significantly higher than the national average. For the 2004-2008 time period, Rio Arriba County in New Mexico had the 3rd highest rate of drug poisoning deaths in the country, at 57.4 deaths per 100,000 population.

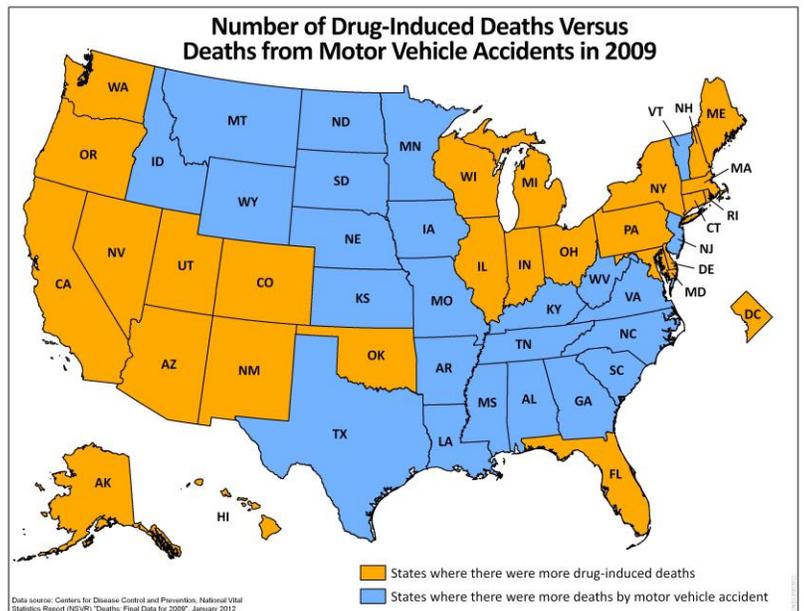
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Underlying Cause of Death 1999-2008 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 2011: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/ucd-icd10.html>

- Approximately 10.07 percent of New Mexico residents reported past-month use of illicit drugs; the national average was 8.82 percent.
- Stimulants (including methamphetamine) are the most commonly cited drugs among primary drug treatment admissions in New Mexico.

Drug Use Trends in New Mexico

Drug Use in New Mexico: The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides national and state-level data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs) and mental health in the United States. In the most recent Survey, 10.07 percent of New Mexico residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.82 percent. Additionally, 4 percent of New Mexico residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month (the national average was 3.6 percent).

Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration - State Estimates of Substance Use from the 2009-2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: <http://store.samhsa.gov/shin/content/SMA11-4641/SMA11-4641.pdf>



Drug-Induced Deaths: As a direct consequence of drug use, 447 persons died in New Mexico in 2009. This is compared to the number of persons in New Mexico who died from motor vehicle accidents (354) and firearms (299) in the same year. New Mexico drug-induced deaths (22.2 per 100,000 population) exceeded the national rate (12.8 per 100,000).

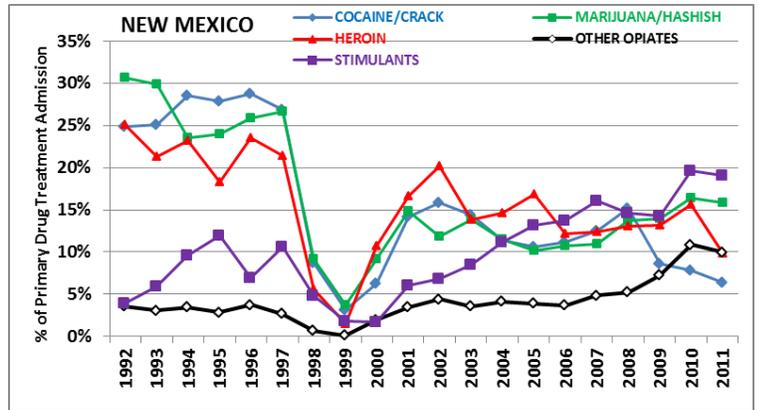
Source: WONDER online databases: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/cmfi-icd10.html>

Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions Data

New Mexico Primary Treatment Admissions:

The graph on the right depicts substance abuse primary treatment admissions in New Mexico from 1992 to 2011. The data show that stimulants (including methamphetamine), followed by marijuana, is the most commonly cited drug among primary drug treatment admissions in the state.

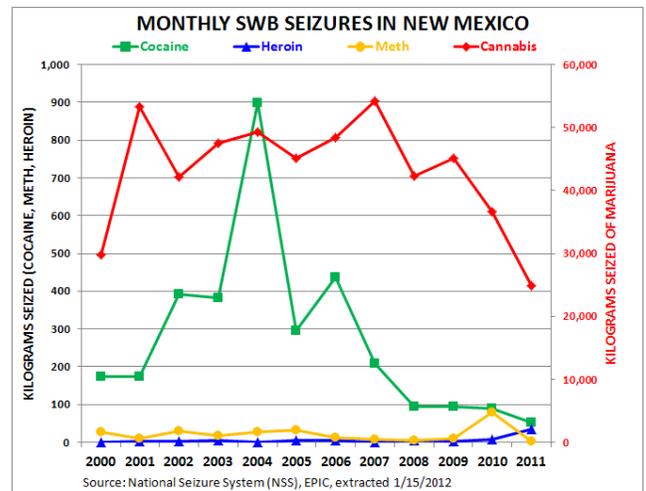
Source: Treatment Episode Data Set, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS.aspx#teds>



Southwest Border Drug Seizure Data

New Mexico Border Drug Seizure Data: The amount of cannabis and cocaine seized along the New Mexico portion of the Southwest Border has declined from 2006 to 2011. Border seizures for methamphetamines remain at an extremely low level.

Source: National Seizure System (NSS), EPIC, extracted 1/15/12



Prescription Drug Abuse

ONDCP's Efforts to Combat Prescription Drug Abuse

Prescription drug abuse is the fastest-growing drug problem in the Nation. The Administration's Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Plan entitled "**Epidemic: Responding to America's Prescription Drug Abuse Crisis,**" provides a national framework for reducing prescription drug diversion and abuse by supporting the expansion of state-based prescription drug monitoring programs; recommending secure, more convenient, and environmentally responsible disposal methods to remove expired, unused, or unneeded medications from the home; supporting education for patients and healthcare providers; and reducing the prevalence of pill mills and doctor shopping through enforcement efforts.

State-Level Action: Enacting *Per Se* Standards for Impairment

Although all 50 states have laws against drugged driving, law enforcement often lacks adequate tools to enforce and prosecute drugged driving. ONDCP encourages states to consider *Per Se* standards for impairment that make it illegal to drive a vehicle after taking illegal drugs. This is the same standard used successfully for 12 million commercial drivers in the United States over the past two decades. *Per Se* standards have been adopted in 17 states.

New Mexico does not have a *Per Se* standard. However, according to New Mexico Law (Section 66-8-102B), it is a crime for a person who is under the influence of any drug to a degree that renders him incapable of safely driving a vehicle to drive a vehicle within the state.

Source: A State-by-State Analysis of Laws Dealing With Driving Under the Influence of Drugs, by the Walsh Group for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, December 2009.

ONDCP Support for Community-Based Prevention

Drug Free Communities Support Program

Recognizing that local problems require local solutions, Drug Free Communities (DFC) organizations mobilize communities to prevent youth drug use by creating local data-driven strategies to reduce drug use in the community. ONDCP works to foster the growth of new coalitions and support existing coalitions through the DFC grants. In FY 2012, the following New Mexico coalitions received grants from ONDCP:

- Carlsbad Community Anti-Drug/Gang Coalition
- Character Kids Coalition
- Laguna Prevention Coalition
- Partnership for a Health Torrance County (PHTC) Substance Abuse Prevention Task Force
- Rio Arriba Family Care Network
- Santa Fe Underage Drinking Prevention Alliance (SFUDPA)
- Shiprock Anti-Meth Task Force
- Team Builders Counseling Services, Inc.
- ZIA Health Task Force

*Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy
http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee_map.html*

National Anti-Drug Media Campaign

ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign provides consistent and credible messages (including in Native American and Alaska Native communities) to young people about drug use and its consequences. *Above the Influence*, a major component of the Campaign, informs and inspires youth to reject illicit drugs and drinking via a mix of national and local advertising vehicles. The Campaign, in close partnership with local community-based, youth-serving organizations, also conducts teen-targeted *Above the Influence* activities to assist local groups with youth drug prevention work in their respective communities.

ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) County Info

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program enhances and coordinates drug control efforts among Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. In designated HIDTA counties, the program provides agencies with coordination, equipment, technology, and additional resources to combat drug trafficking and its harmful consequences in critical regions of the United States.

HIDTA Counties in New Mexico

Southwest Border HIDTA/New Mexico Region: Bernalillo, Chaves, Hidalgo, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Lea, Lincoln, Luna, Otero, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan, Santa Fe, Valencia, and Torrance counties.

- The New Mexico Region is one of five that make up the Southwest Border HIDTA. It has 20 voting members on its Executive Committee divided equally among Federal agencies and state and local agencies. New Mexico shares 180 miles of border with Mexico.
- Among the 17 initiatives in New Mexico is the Southern Forensic Laboratory Initiative, which provides forensic drug analysis of controlled substances seized in the region. New Mexico is also spearheading a border-wide prevention initiative that includes the other four regions of the Southwest Border HIDTA.

Federal Grant Awards Available to Reduce Drug Use in the State of New Mexico

The Federal Government awards competitive grants to help states in their efforts to reduce drug use and its harmful consequences. In FY 2012, direct support was provided to state and local governments, schools, and law enforcement organizations in your state for this purpose. Some Federal grant programs are dedicated to reducing drug use and its harmful consequences while others can be used for reducing drug use or for other purposes. In FY 2012, your State received support under the grant programs shown below.

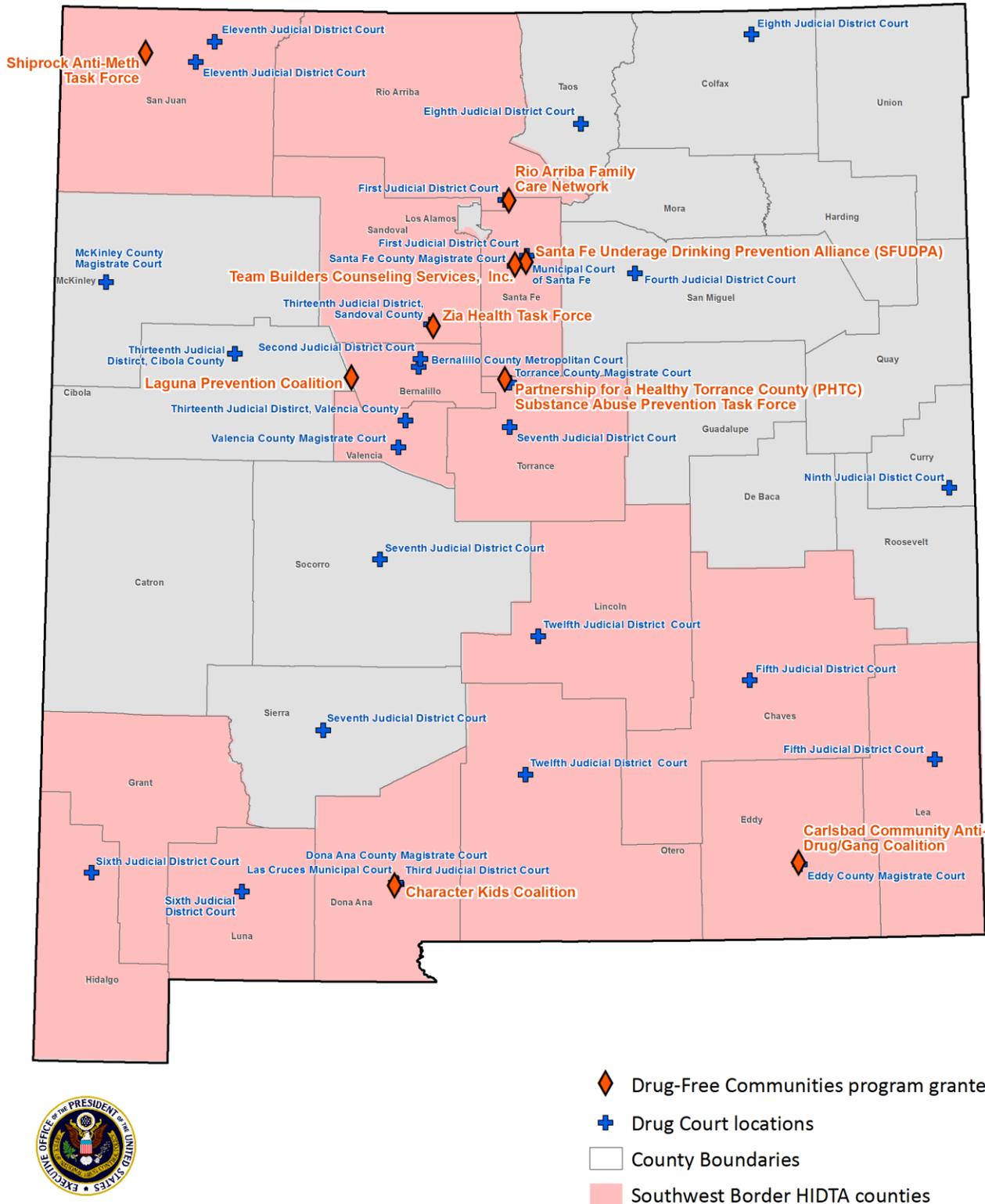
Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of NM	
Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Department of Agriculture	\$ 3,537,755
National Institute of Food and Agriculture	
Cooperative Extension Service	\$ 3,537,755
Department of Education	\$ 8,729,513
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 8,729,513
Department of Health and Human Services	\$ 102,296,499
Administration for Children and Families	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	\$ 3,513,834
Transitional Living for Homeless Youth	\$ 399,673
Centers For Medicare and Medicaid Services	
Medical Assistance Program - Grants to States for Medicaid To Treat Substance Abuse	\$ 48,868,294
Indian Health Service	
Urban Indian Health Services	\$ 255,696
National Institutes Of Health	
Alcohol Research Programs	\$ 11,344,138
Drug Abuse and Addiction Research Programs	\$ 10,955,674
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	\$ 8,909,981
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)	\$ 300,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Projects of Regional and National Significance	\$ 13,431,852
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services-Access to Recovery	\$ 3,389,232
Health Resources and Services Administration	
Healthy Start Initiative	\$ 928,125
Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$ 11,256,138
Community Planning and Development	
Emergency Solutions Grant Program	\$ 2,178,369
Shelter Plus Care	\$ 3,428,424
Supportive Housing Program	\$ 5,649,345
Department Of Justice	\$ 5,691,459
Office of Justice Programs	
Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	\$ 200,000
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	\$ 2,767,306
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Grants Program	\$ 1,354,677
Juvenile Accountability Block Grants	\$ 218,891
Project Safe Neighborhoods	\$ 150,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	\$ 66,291
Tribal Court Assistance Program	\$ 934,294
Department of Labor	\$ 1,949,581
Employment and Training Administration	
Youthbuild	\$ 1,949,581
Department of Transportation	\$ 7,454,313
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	
Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Incentive Grants I	\$ 1,086,046
Minimum Penalties for Repeat Offenders for Driving While Intoxicated	\$ 6,368,267
Department of Veteran's Affairs	\$ 997,746

Federal Grant Awards That Help Reduce the Availability and Misuse Of Drugs In The State of NM

Department / Office / Program Name	2012
Veterans Health Administration	
VA Homeless Providers Grant and Per Diem Program	\$ 997,746
Executive Office of The President	\$ 8,983,970
Office of National Drug Control Policy	
Drug-Free Communities Support Program Grants	\$ 1,080,471
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	\$ 7,903,499
Grand Total	\$ 150,896,974

File updated January, 2013.

Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs in New Mexico with Drug Court Locations



Source: National Drug Court Institute and ONDCP, September 2012

ONDCP/03092